

62
1960

In

Daylilies 1960



Taylor



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Post Office Box 1624
Ocala, Florida



Salmon Sheen

Stout Medal 1959



Foreword



*Just why are we happy, and why do we
sing?*

*Because the convention is coming this
spring*

To visit our garden — along with the rest.

*We hope that the weather will be of the
best.*

*We ardently urge you to make all your
plans*

For this May celebration as soon as you can.

A welcome awaits you. Wherever you go

*Daylilies are planted — old favorites you
know,*

*And new ones, sent special, from north,
east and west.*

*Observe and compare them — choose ones
you like best!*

So come and be with us. To each we extend

A warm invitation. We hope you'll attend.



Before Ordering...

Please Read!

- Order Early** It costs no more. Shipment will be made at the time you specify. By ordering while stock is available you avoid disappointment. Our space permits us to grow only a limited number of each variety.
- Terms** Cash with order. Please send full amount of purchase price when requesting reservations.
- Prices** Are as low as we can keep them and still maintain quality and provide dependable service. They are based on strong single divisions that should bloom the first year — but since gardening conditions and skills vary we can make no guarantee.
- Guarantee** We do guarantee healthy stock, freshly dug, true to name, plainly labeled, and packed to reach you in good condition. If unsatisfactory for any reason, notify us at once, return the shipment with original labels, and we will replace — or refund the purchase price.
- Postage** Postage is paid on all Retail Orders in the U. S. A. that amount to \$10.00 or more. On smaller orders add 50c for packing and postage. If special handling is desired please add 35c to order — it is good insurance if you live at a distance.
- Shipment** We can ship as a rule throughout the year — but prefer to limit it to our regular shipping season — March 1st to December 1st — except by special arrangement. It is important for plants to get established before cold weather so please take that into consideration when placing orders.
- Catalog** Free to all customers of record over a two year period, and to those dealers who wish to reciprocate. Otherwise, send 20c for copy. Please type or print name and correct address. Help us keep our files current by notifying us when you move.
- Slides** To prospective customers we will send slides to help make selections. Enclose \$1.00 with your request and deduct it from your first order. Please return slides promptly.
- California** Do not hesitate to order. Although we cannot ship to you from our Florida garden, we are having a number of our varieties Michigan grown just for you, so do not hesitate. An order sent to us will be shipped to you from there.
- Dealers** Identify yourselves. We issue a wholesale list available to bonafide commercial growers. If you wish to have one and are eligible please let us know.
- Gifts** Use daylilies for birthdays, anniversaries and important occasions for gardening friends. They may be had in every price range. We will take pleasure in helping you make the right selection.

Why Buy



1. Do you know of another plant that takes such little care?
2. Do you know of another that responds so generously when a little care is given?
3. Do you know of one so tolerant of soils – so free of disease – so ignored by insect pests?
4. Do you know of one more suited to informal planting – with such a wide range of color – such a variety of forms?
5. What other plant gives such big returns for the money? It not only lasts indefinitely itself but increases each year so that you have more and more bloom – and plants to share with your friends.
6. Finally, what thrill is greater for the gardener than the thrill of creating new varieties? Daylilies are the easiest to cross and mature more quickly than any other group of plants we know – so even though you have reached the age of retirement you can look forward to blooming many generations.

Why Buy



From Us?

1. We specialize in daylilies – and have developed a very good strain. With it we won top honors (Stout Medal) twice in five years.
2. We **know** daylilies, not from hearsay, but from having grown them for many years. Our experience, gained from collecting them as a hobby – evaluating them as a garden club project, promoting them as a source of revenue – enables us to be of assistance whatever your field of interest.
3. We are small enough to give you our personal attention – yet large enough to satisfy most demands.
4. Finally, we want your business – it is the only way we can stay in business ourselves. Read our catalog through and then send us a trial order. If you are not pleased with our plants and our service, let us know and – we will refund your money and take your name off our mailing list!

Introducing

BRIDAL WREATH (4219A)—A round, full blossom of warm flesh tones, with green throat and very faint orchid halo. It first bloomed in our garden in late April and was still blooming in early September, when the cover picture was made, with only a short interval of rest. Well branched sturdy scapes, 36". Sunfast. Vigorous. JC—1959. (June delivery.)

Each \$25.00

HIGHLAND FLING (54-45-5)—A Quincy seedling bearing some family resemblance but completely different in form, size, height, carriage on scape, to its famous parent. Its color is between Egyptian Buff and Maize, with the typical Quincy throat pattern (triangular bands of Indian Lake) that is so bold and arresting. The scapes are 34" in height, with many flowers open at the same time — truly a garden spectacular. Sunfast, vigorous, blooming profusely from early midseason until late. JC—1959.

Each \$17.50

Highland Fling



ELMA PARRISH (6059)—A pale yellow daylily of unusual form. The segments are fluted and seem to go counter-clockwise giving it the appearance of a starfish. The substance is heavy, with a crispness that is very refreshing. 36" scapes. Well branched and sturdy. Early midseason. Evergreen. JC—1958. (June delivery.)

Each \$25.00

DORIS ADAIR (6056)—This daylily, in the words of Jim Terry, "is a gorgeous wide petaled, flat, deep rosy lavender, veined darker with greenish throat." It has a most persistent blooming habit, even when plant is small. In Columbus, Ohio, where it has been growing on trial for several years, it performed well. Mrs. Stephan says it is one of our best. Dormant. 30" scapes. Good branching. JC—1959. (June delivery.)

Each \$20.00

Midsummer Magic



MIDSUMMER MAGIC (29-28)—A deep rose pink, blending into a soft yellow throat which becomes green at the very bottom. The segments are wide and ruffled, the sepals recurve, showing a faint midrib. In form it is similar to Salmon Sheen. Midseason bloomer, with effective carriage and good branching, it is a lusty grower.

Each \$15.00

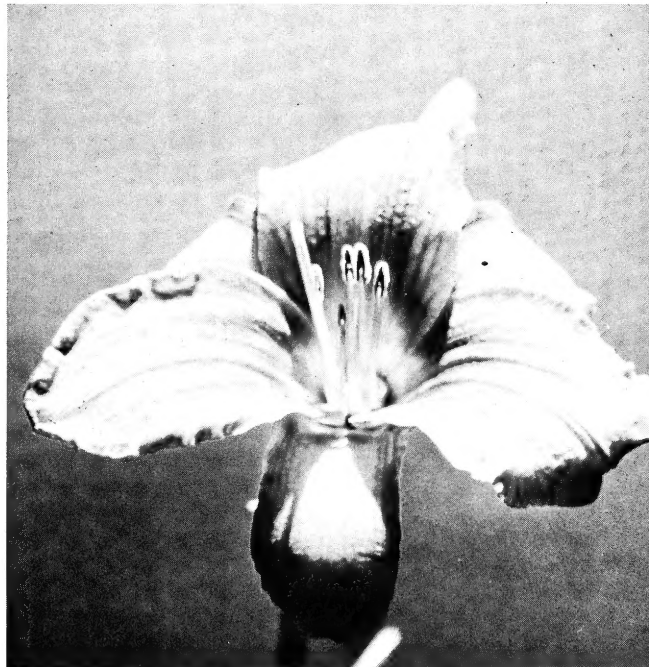
MAY FESTIVAL (Bass-52 MW)—This daylily won the Home Achievement Award at Valdosta, Georgia, in 1957, and was registered by its hybridizer in June of the same year. He described it as a "large, lightly creped, light green yellow, with ruffled segments, excellent in its color class." A cross of Lochinvar and Juana Maria, we are proud to present this latest selection from the Bass garden.

Each \$15.00

CRIMSON CHALLENGE (29-10)—A deep glowing crimson, with full round form, small green throat, and ruffled segments. The color deepens slightly, halowise, at the throat in the manner of Splendor, one of its parents. Sturdy 36" scapes appear first at midseason and repeat. Evergreen foliage. JC-1959.

Each \$17.50

Crimson Challenge





Jubilation

Previous Introductions

ADELAIDE NIELAND (1955) — Round, compact flower, of medium size, with wide ruffled segments, near Persian Lilac (51 H 1) and throat of greenish yellow. Well branched, vigorous, completely sunfast, it blooms repeatedly from early midseason until late summer. Evergreen. JC—1954; HM—1955. **Each \$5.00**

APRIL ECHO (1959)—A striking, deep buff yellow, the blossoms are held on sturdy, well branched scapes at an arresting angle. Petals are wide, ruffled and of smooth heavy texture—completely sunfast. An early bloomer, it repeats several times. 36". Evergreen. JC—1958. (For picture — see back cover.) **Each \$10.00**

BLUSHING BEAUTY (1956)—A clear rose pink of medium size, whose pale primrose throat forms a "trilium-like" pattern on petals and sepals. Medium in height, with good branching. An early bloomer, repeating several times during the season. Evergreen. **Each \$2.50**

BRIGADOON (1956)—A very large blossom of "copper lustre" with smooth texture and heavy substance. In shifting sunlight it has the appearance of changeable satin. Mid-season. Recurrent. **Each \$3.50**

BRIGHT TAYLOR (Bass 1955)—A clear velvety red of excellent substance and good branching. Sunfast. Midseason bloomer. Repeats. Sturdy 44" scapes. Evergreen foliage. JC—1954; HM—1955. **Each \$5.00**

BROCADE (1949)—Rose Amber (12 B 9) with darker veining and eyezone, accenting the wide throat of Golden Glow (9 L 6). Good branching. Floriferous. Open evenings. HM—1953; AM—1956. **Each \$1.00**

BRULEE (1950)—A pastel of distinguished form and satin-like substance. Deep cream with a greenish tint in the throat, and faintly marked eyezone. Early. Recurrent. Evergreen. HM—1953. **Each \$2.50**

CELEBRITY (1955) — A round, compact form, between Coralbell and Jasper Red (3 I 10), the color high-lighted by a throat of greenish yellow. Well branched, 36" scapes. Early midseason. Evergreen. **Each \$3.50**

CHERUB PINK (1959)—A small flower of delicate coloring and fine texture, blooming early midseason in great profusion and re-blooming late summer. In M & P the color is described as Capucine Buff (9 E 5); on the Nickerson Color fan, light orange between 2.5 YR and 5 YR. In the garden however it is a pale salmon pink and for those who like miniatures, highly recommended. Arrangers take notice—it stays open evenings. Each \$5.00

CITATION (1952)—A glowing Lacquer Red (4 J 11) with small inconspicuous golden throat. In shade or sun, an established plant makes a fine garden show. Early. Recurrent. Evergreen. HM—1954. Each \$3.50

CLUNY BROWN (1946)—A bold bicolor, with a crispness that defies sun, rain, and cool nights. Petals of Castilian Brown (7 J 9) contrast sharply with sepals of deep clear yellow. Perfectly branched, it frequently produces over fifty blossoms to the scape. This is an outstanding performance in the south. Each \$5.00

COCKLE SHELLS (1959)—Round, full petaled blossoms of palest shell pink—with an intriguing translucent quality. Scapes, 32", sturdy and well branched to support the many flowers that open at once. An early bloomer, it is effective for front-of-the-border among spring-flowering bulbs. JC—1958. Each \$15.00

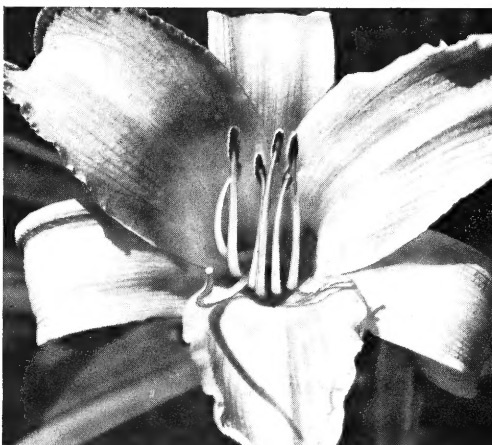
COLONEL FRY (1959)—A "Bing cherry" red of unusual and distinctive form. The petals much wider than the sepals, which recurve—a very faint line of bluish white marks midrib, small throat of greenish yellow. An excellent performer, it bloomed from late March until mid-September without stopping in our garden last season. June delivery. Very limited stock. JC—1957; HM—1959. (See back cover.) Each \$25.00

CRINOLINE (1955)—A well formed medium sized blossom, of crisp texture that improves in the sun. Definitely pink (1 H 8), the small round green throat heightens the color effect and lends distinction. Evergreen. JC—1954; HM—1955. Each \$7.50

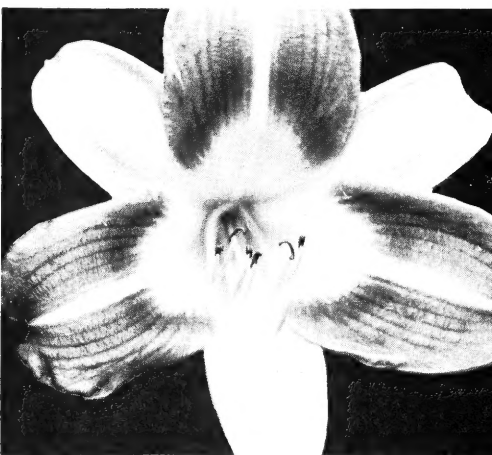
Adelaide
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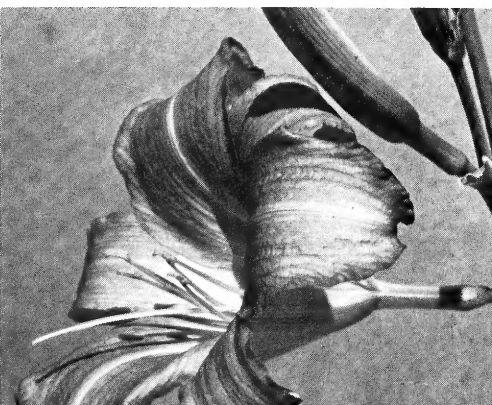
Brocade



Cluny Brown



Celebrity

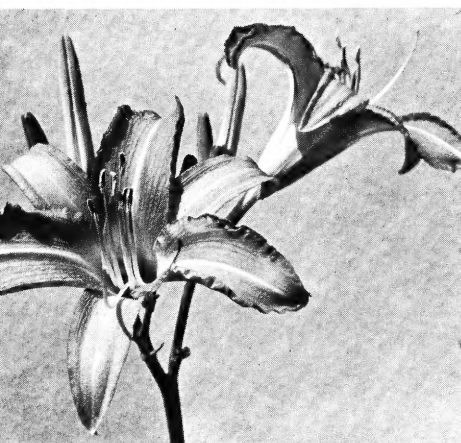




Gallantry



Golden Promise



Hilarity



Golden Dewdrop

DAUPHIN (1958)—Medium sized Peachblossom Pink (1 C 2) with shallow green throat shading to Popcorn Yellow (9 J 3). The wide ruffled petals have a broad band of white at midrib; sepals are plain; both recurve. Scapes 30". Smooth, sunfast texture. Bright evergreen foliage. Stock limited. June delivery **Each \$10.00**

DECORUM (1957)—A pale cream with heavy, waxy substance — completely sunfast. A midseason to late bloomer, with well branched scapes of medium height, it has given an impressive performance each year in our garden since 1953. **Each \$3.50**

DOOMSDAY (1959)—A velvety red; very dark with purple overtones. In M & P it is near Catawba (56 J 10). The throat is Pyrethrum Yellow (11 L 2) and quite triangular. The scapes branch low and, when established, have many buds. It stays open until midnight, but color holds better with afternoon shade. **Each \$5.00**

EVA BEZANT (1959)—A large midseason blossom, near cantaloupe in color. All segments are wide and fluted, recurving slightly. The scapes are 34", well branched, with blossoms spaced at different levels. Many open at once giving it great garden value. **Each \$10.00**

FAR HORIZON (1956)—Lavender toned pink of the same parentage as Meadow-sweet. Very vigorous, of good substance and large size, it blooms from midseason until late. Evergreen. **Each \$2.50**

FASHION (1956)—An attractive blend of primrose and coral with throat coming up on the petals in a shamrock pattern. Excellent substance. Good branching. Early. Recurrent. Evergreen. **Each \$3.50**

FLIRTATION PINK (1957)—A pale salmon pink of smooth texture, regular form and good branching. Completely sunfast. Very effective on an established clump. JC-1956. **Each \$3.50**

FOND ILLUSION (1959)—Large, early, sunfast pink with wide segments of heavy substance, edges quilled in a most attractive manner. Long period of bloom. JC-1957. (See back cover) **Each \$15.00**

GALLANTRY (1956)—A sister seedling of Crinoline, larger, more salmon pink — called a “finished flower” by one expert, a “masterpiece” by another, who goes on to say “it has everything — lovely color, full, fine form, excellent substance, does not fade or burn.” Evergreen. JC—1954; HM—1956.

Each \$10.00

GARDEN FLAME (1947) — A descriptive name for a very profuse bloomer. Early, recurrent, the Totem Red (4 J 12) petals with slightly lighter sepals and throat, near Sunkist (9 L 9), make the flower a fine landscape plant.

Each \$1.00

GOLDEN DEWDROP (1957)—A 4” flower of golden yellow with a vague breath of green that becomes definite at very bottom of throat. Heavy, smooth texture, completely sunproof, with sturdy scapes about 26” to 28”. Clumps quickly and is excellent material for front-of-the-border. Its rapid increase recommends it especially for wide landscape use. JC—1955; HM—1957.

Each \$2.50

GOLDEN HEART (1958)—A Lodestar seedling with an unusual pattern. Both petals and sepals are tipped with brown and the entire center of the flower, extending up from the throat in a heart-shaped pattern, is a soft buff yellow. Large, and opening wide, it is sunfast and a vigorous grower. JC—1957.

Each \$7.50

Quincy

GOLDEN MOTH (Armistead 1954)—A pale yellow evening bloomer with crisp texture and unusual form. It branches well, multiplies rapidly, and is fragrant — a combination much sought after in a daylily. HM—1954.

Each \$1.50

GOLDEN PROMISE (1957) — Tall stately scapes having many large flowers of rich, bright yellow with white midrib. Early-to-late bloomer, vigorous in growth, it can be recommended as a “spectacular” in the garden. Evergreen.

Each \$5.00

HILARITY (1958) — A large, star-shaped, vivid watermelon pink, making such a splash of color in the garden that it attracts much attention. Medium height, midseason bloomer, color deeper when grown in light shade. Evergreen.

Each \$5.00

HONEY MIST (1955)—A very large, wide petaled, soft Empire Yellow (9 K 3), deepening slightly at the pale yellow throat. An early bloomer of multiflora habit it is a great favorite wherever grown.

Each \$2.50

JADE CREST (Armistead 1957)—Soft yellow tipped with saffron. Petals and sepals, recurving, frame the unusual green pattern in the throat. Late midseason, it comes in when fresh flowers are appreciated. A worthy companion to Golden Moth, the first Armistead introduction, both highly recommended. JC—1954.

Each \$7.50



JEANINE NEWTON (Bass 1959)—A low-growing, large-flowered bitone, the petals green gold dusted with red, sepals slightly lighter, with heavy substance and a crepe-like texture. When registering it, Mr. Bass wrote; "distinctly different color compared to any known clone." Each \$10.00

JUANA MARIA (Bass-Kennon 1956)—A rich purple red with pale canary yellow throat. We consider this one of the finest daylilies we know in its color class. Of velvety texture, sunfast, its well branched scapes are 40" tall and hold the flowers at an attractive eye level. JC-1955; HM-1956. Each \$2.50

JUBILATION (1959)—A large lavender pink with faint penciling at eyezone. Ruffled segments—petals inclined to fold back at midrib in the manner of Salmon Sheen, one of its parents. Heavy substance. Midseason bloomer. Although dormant it grows vigorously in the south. Each \$7.50

JUNIOR MISS (1954)—A medium sized blossom, Attar of Roses in color (4 H 10) with lighter margins, and sepals that twist. A darker halo surrounds the very wide throat of soft canary yellow. Early. Recurrent. Evergreen. Each \$1.00

KATHARINE TAYLOR (1954)—Peach pink—near Persian Melon (3 B 10)—with faint halo and ruffled petals. Planted in full sun it can be counted on to make a great show, for many large blossoms open at once and last in fine form throughout the day. HM-1955. Each \$2.50

KENGLOW (Kennell 1957)—An indescribable color—pink and yellow perfectly blended. It has two distinct periods of bloom, profuse and completely covering the plant. Though taller when grown under northern conditions it is a wonderful front-of-the-border plant in the south. Each \$5.00

LEADING LADY (1955)—A larger flower of Jasper Red (3 K 10) with wide ivory midrib on petals and sepals in a striped effect, which is heightened by the pale yellow throat. An established clump is very showy. The 40" scapes have many buds, and bloom over a long period. Evergreen. Each \$1.00

LOCHINVAR (1947)—Difficult to describe for the color varies through shades of Ember, Pepper and Pompeian Red (4/5 J/K 10). The Cadmium Yellow throat (9 L 8) is broad and shallow with lighter eyezone faintly visible. Completely sunfast. Vigorous. Evergreen. HM-1952. Each \$1.00

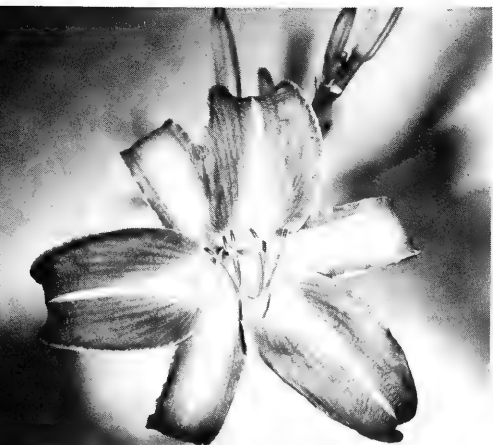
Lodestar





Junior Miss

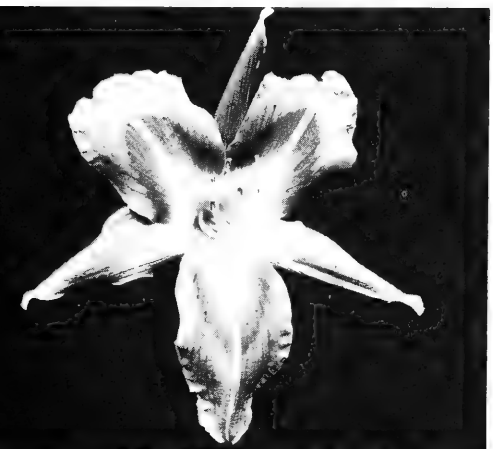
LODESTAR (1950)—Star-shaped blossoms with petals between Saratoga (11 I 9) and Mellowglow (10 I 6) faintly veined in Formosa. Sepals are Chinese Yellow (10 K 6); the throat deep chrome (9 L 7) which extends onto the petals and sepals as if embossed. Smooth substance. Well branched scapes. The unusual throat pattern sets it apart and makes it distinctive from other daylilies in the garden. **Each \$2.50**



Man o' War

MEADOWSWEET (1953)—Large, wide-spread flower of lavender rose with hint of blue—Meadowsweet (4 J 9). The throat is Corn (10 J 5). Smooth texture and heavy substance. Of multiflora habit, it has excellent branching and great garden value when established. **Each \$3.50**

MOONGLEAM (1953)—A Sunflower Yellow (9 L 4) self with the texture of fine porcelain. When well grown, the broad segmented blossoms measure 8", and reflect greenish lights from the throat. Fragrant and showy, it remains open evenings. **Each \$2.50**



Nathan Mayo

NANTAHALA (1954)—A study in contrasts—the blossom is pale, between Peach Blow and Maize (10 B/G 5) with a throat of greenish yellow completely banded by wedges of Canna Red (11 J 11). The ruffled segments that take the sun well are of heavy substance, smooth texture. It bloomed last year in our garden from early March until mid-September. JC-153; HM-1954; AM-1957. **Each \$7.50**



Pink Bowknot

NATHAN MAYO (1958)—A very large blossom, opening flat, with wide Primuline Yellow (10 L 5) throat. The petals are ruffled while the sepals roll back and are overlaid with Burnt Sienna (5 F 12) leaving a lighter ruffled margin. A profusion of bloom from midseason to late. **Each \$5.00**

NORMA BORLAND (1953)—Unusual in form, distinctive in color (like a new penny), a daylily for the connoisseur. The broad petals are ruffled and overlap so that the halor of brown forms an unbroken circle. The scapes are well branched, insuring a long blooming period. **Each \$2.00**



Rendezvous

OCALA (1956)—A pale chrome yellow lightly flecked with gold. Large and regular in form with sepals and petals of equal width. It attracted attention as an unnamed seedling and each year at midseason puts on a superb performance in our garden. JC—1955; HM—1958. (June delivery.)

Each \$7.50



Springtime Cavalier

PENELOPE (1950)—Ruffled petals of Congo Pink (3 C 10) and recurved sepals in the same tone, with a definite midrib of Cornhusk (10 E 6) which deepens to Chrome Lemon (9 K 2) at the throat. Of medium size and smooth texture this is a daylily we recommend.

Each \$1.00



Selena Bass

PINK BOWKNOT (1948)—A luscious Salmon Pink (10 B 7) with heavy ivory midrib and Daffodil (10 J 6) throat. The triangular form and heavy substance are distinctive characteristics. HM—1952; AM—1955.

Each \$1.50



Sugar Cane

PINK PAGODA (Kennedy 1958)—A clear medium pink of distinctive form and good substance. It blooms early, repeats and stays open until late in the evening. JC—1957.

Each \$10.00

PINK RESPLENDENT (1959)—Strong yellowish pink between 5 R 7/9 and 7.5 7/9, or in M & P Coral Pink (1 H 9). An early long-blooming hybrid with satin-smooth texture. Extremely sun-resistant — very showy.

Each \$7.50

POPCORN (1959)—On performance alone we think this daylily worthy of a name and a place in the garden. Moderate orange yellow (10 YR 8/10), or in M & P Buttercup (11 J 5). The blossoms are medium in size but pop out overnight in a profusion of bloom, which suggested the name. In early May and again in June nothing in the garden is more showy. Scapes are strong and upright — the blossoms quite sunfast.

Each \$5.00

PRETTY MAID (1957)—In form like Olive Baldwin but the round, ruffled segments are the color of old rose with a silvery sheen. Early midseason. Recurrent. Evergreen.

Each \$1.50



Norma Borland

PRIMA DONNA (1946)—A pastel blend producing peach tones in subtle variations. Our first introduction and after thirteen years it still has the “new look.” HM—1950; AM—1952; Stout Medal 1955. **Each \$2.50**

PURPLE PREFACE (1959)—A lavender pink (moderate purplish pink, 2.5 PP 7/8) with a band of deep purplish pink (7.5 PP 8/9) enclosing the Buttercup Yellow throat. Of medium height it blooms early over a long period. The throat pattern is quite distinctive. When planted with complementary colors it is most effective. **Each \$7.50**

QUEEN QUALITY (1958)—A pastel bitone of pink and cream-suffused-with-pink. The broad crisp segments resemble nothing so much as the glistening bands of spun candy on a wedding cake. A blend of Wheeler, Nesmith and Taylor strains from which should come something special. Sunfast. Evergreen. **Each \$10.00**

QUINCY (1955)—Peach Beige of Cafe au Lait — call it what you will, this is a striking daylily. The green throat blends into yellow, which is completely bordered by a wide band of reddish purple. A bold flower, its very carriage on the scape is spectacular. Excellent substance, sunfast, it is one of our best selections to date. JC—1953; HM—1955; AM—1958. **Each \$7.50**

REBEL RED (1954)—Bright clear red—near Tomato Red (3 H 14)—deepening at the throat, which is small, almost invisible. Well branched, with distinctive form, we recommend it where strong color mass is desirable. **Each \$1.00**

RENDEZVOUS (1956)—Medium sized blossom in subtle eyed pattern of cream and lavender with pale green throat. Of heavy substance, sunfast, and a profuse bloomer, this is a daylily to appeal to the connoisseur. JC—1955; HM—1957. **Each \$7.50**

RISING STAR (1954)—A floriferous lavender pink—Rose Petal (5 I 4) shading to (5 I 3) at margin. The star-shaped throat is Jonquil (9 J 5), petals quilled and slightly veined, the sepals smooth. Fine garden variety. **Each \$1.00**

SALLY O'NEAL (1948)—A large pale yellow with interesting habit of growth. The buds twist upward to open, in the manner of a tulip. Excellent substance. Good branching. Vigorous growth. Evergreen. **Each \$1.00**



Nantahala

SALMON SHEEN (1950)—The basic color is near Rufous (10 B 10) with veining of Canna Red (4 J 11). The throat of golden Yellow (10 L 7) blends into and is diffused throughout the whole flower. The form is quite distinctive with heavy raised midrib on petals causing them to fold back in a flat effect. Margins are slightly ruffled, sepals plain and recurved. Scapes very well branched. Sun resistant, with long blooming period. This is perhaps our best known hybrid. HM—1953; AM—1956; Stout Medal winner in 1959. **Each \$1.00**

SANIBEL (1954)—Named for Florida's famous Sanibel Isle because it resembles in color the lining of a seashell—Muskmelon (11 A 8). The throat is Brass (11 L 6) extending onto the petals, creating a faintly visible lighter eyezone. Very early. **Each \$1.00**

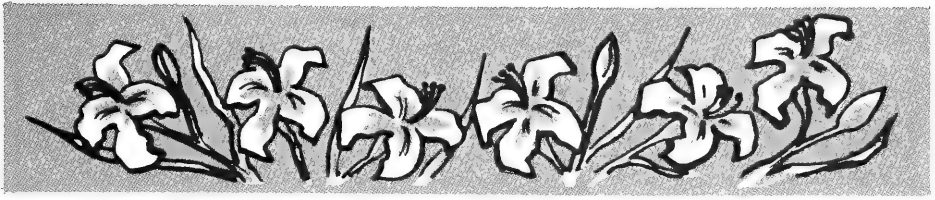
SELENA BASS (1958)—Sun resistant lavender pink with a rich purple halo at the throat. The medium sized cup-shaped blossoms are borne on sturdy well branched scapes. The crisp substance insures its garden value not only throughout the day but until late in the evening. Evergreen. JC—1957; HM—1958. **Each \$10.00**

SHALLOON (1956)—Vigorous, well branched soft Apricot (10 F 7) of medium size and heavy substance. The 30" scapes are well branched with several blossoms opening at once. With two distinct periods of profuse bloom, it is heartily recommended for mass planting. **Each \$1.00**

SHOSHONE (1957)—A coral-and-cream blend in a large ruffled flower that blooms and reblooms during the season. Very vigorous, it multiplies well, making a showy clump in record-breaking time. JC—1956; HM—1957. **Each \$3.50**

SPRINGTIME CAVALIER (1957)—A very early scarlet red. The form and habit of growth are similar to Salmon Sheen. Its well branched scapes, sun resistance, and recurrent periods of bloom make it very desirable. **Each \$1.50**

SUGAR CANE (1954)—Named for its color—Sugar Cane (10 B 6)—we have been proud to claim it because of its fine performance, particularly in southern and gulf coast areas. The blossom is large, borne on well branched scapes. Midseason. Evergreen. HM—1954. **Each \$3.50**



SUMMER SOLO (1958)—A pastel blend in a subtle combination of colors — pale pink predominating by afternoon. The petals and sepals are very ruffled with texture crisp and smooth, like fine porcelain. A mid-season bloomer, it comes into flower when many earlier ones are beginning to look ragged. Mr. Harvey Warwick — growing it in his Washington garden — dubbed it “Rain Proof.”
Each \$7.50

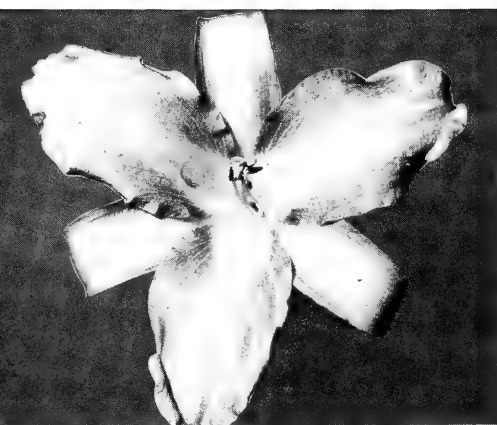
SUN DOWN (1955)—A 5” flower of heavy substance with wide ruffled petals and re-curved sepals. The throat is green, shading to light Chrome Yellow (10 L 4), which is the basic color of the flower, but it is so heavily dusted with Rose Ash (6 J 9) that the basic color is lost sight of. Many flowers are borne on the 36” scapes at midseason and again later. Remains open evenings and is fragrant.
Each \$2.00

Ocala





Sun Down



Sunset Sky



Vision



Zezette

SUNNY WEATHER (1958)—The large triangular blossoms are Jasmine Yellow (9 K 4) with black anthers standing out like exclamation points. The petals are wide and fluted, sepals closely recurved. The 36" scapes are sturdy with many buds on short bracts, more after the manner of gladiolus than the usual daylily pattern. Vigorous and evergreen. **Each \$3.50**

SUNSET SKY (1952)—A blend in which the wide Dandelion Yellow (9 L 4) throat is overlaid with pink, deepening to rose on the margins. The segments are wide and the blossom opens flat. The color deepens as it ages so that it resembles — as its name implies — a sunset sky. Early, recurrent and evergreen. HM—1954. **Each \$3.50**

THEME SONG (1957)—The unusual form (rather flat and triangular) and the vibrant rose color of the blossoms have set this daylily apart from the first. The wide throat of greenish yellow heightens its color and makes the clump quite spectacular in the garden. Midseason and recurrent. JC—1956; HM—1957. **Each \$7.50**

VISION (1956)—A blend of primrose and pink with wide ruffled segments, ivory midrib and pale yellow throat. A vigorous grower with sturdy well branched scapes, completely sunfast. JC—1954; HM—1956. **Each \$10.00**

WHITFIELD PALMER (1956)—A large, smooth, glistening golden yellow with green throat. In our garden notebook we called it "king size." JC—1954; HM—1956. **Each \$10.00**

YELLOW WINGS (1956)—A pale yellow self of interesting form. The petals are wide, the sepals curl under and roll in a quill-like manner. A profuse bloomer, it opens in late afternoon and lasts through the next day, so that during its blooming period the plant is seldom without blossoms. Early. Evergreen. Fragrant. **Each \$1.00**

Please note that the following varieties are omitted from our catalog this year due to lack of stock. They will be offered again as soon as an adequate supply has been built up.

Aphrodite	H. Harold Hume
Brown Butterfly	Lorna Doone
Cockade	Lalla Rookh
Constellation	Rubaiyat
Duna	Sun Queen
Florida Gold	

Cheaper by the Dozen

The daylilies listed below multiplied well and are in such good supply we can offer them in quantity at considerable saving to you. Order a number of a kind and use them en masse for good landscape effect.

75¢ Each

1. **Alma Stewart**—E. Re. 36", Ev.
Star-shaped lavender pink, with greenish yellow throat.
2. **Ambrose**—EM. Re. 36", D.
A 5-inch bloom of clear tomato red.
3. **Bravo**—E. Re. 36", Ev.
Large, wide petaled red, buds tipped with green.
4. **Camelot**—M. Re. 42", Ev.
A saffron-yellow blend with crisp ruffled petals.
5. **Clove Pink**—MLa. Re. 24", Ev.
Small flowered light red with Pyrethrum Yellow throat.
6. **Dark Victory**—E. Re. 36", Ev.
Purple red with clear yellow throat.
7. **Elvenia Slosson**—M. Re. 42", Ev.
Pompeian Red, with Primrose Yellow throat.
8. **Eurydice**—L. Re. 36", D.
Medium red, yellow throat.
9. **Fern Irving**—E. Re. 48", Ev.
Nasturtium Red, Grapefruit throat.
10. **Guinevere**—M. Re. 42", Ev.
Jasper Red with Jonquil Yellow throat.
11. **Gunga Din**—E. Re. 42", Ev.
Dark maroon, star-shaped greenish yellow throat.
12. **Halcyon Days**—EM. Re. 34", Ev.
Full flower of Primrose Yellow. Heavy substance.
13. **Harriet Mann**—M. Re. 42", Ev.
Holly Berry Red with throat near Mirabelle.
14. **Helen Fischer**—E. Re. 30", Ev.
Apricot, with throat bordered by bands of Egyptian Red.

\$6.00 per Dozen

15. **Man o' War**—M. Re. 36", Ev.
A striking combination of Brazil Red and Golden Yellow.
16. **Olive Baldwin**—E. Re. 36", Ev.
Wide petaled, "old copper" veined in red.
17. **Pied Piper**—E. Re. 24", D.
Spritely red and yellow bicolor. Petals and sepals crimped.
18. **Pocahontas**—E. Re. 20", SD.
Pomegranate Red with small (almost invisible) throat.
19. **Rhapsody**—E. Re. 30", Ev.
Satsuma veined with red, pale yellow throat.
20. **Royal Beauty**—M. Re. 36", D.
Rose purple, contrasting throat.
21. **Royal Envoy**—E. Re. 34", Ev.
Wide petaled maroon, golden yellow throat.
22. **Shalimar**—E. Re. 48", Ev.
Salmon-Saffron blend, Jonquil throat.
23. **San Francisco**—E. Re. 30", Ev.
Chinese Gold, eyezone of Cordova Brown, Primuline Yellow throat.
24. **Spice**—M. Re. 36", Ev.
Dusky rosy tan, with twisted petals and sepals.
25. **Spring Dawn**—E. Re. 42", Ev.
Colonial Rose with Jonquil throat.
26. **Sunset Glow**—E. Re. 34", Ev.
Large round blend of pink and orange.
27. **Sweet Alice**—M. Re. 36", Ev.
Floriferous smoky lavender.
28. **Zezette**—M. Re. 36", Ev.
Marsh Rose with margins, midrib, and throat Citronelle.

KEY TO SYMBOLS

E-M-L—Date of bloom — early, midseason, late.
Re. denotes recurrent bloom.
Numerals refer to height in inches.

Ev.—S-D refers to foliage — evergreen, semi and dormant.
Color reference—Maerz & Paul "A Dictionary of Color."



Prima Donna

Taylor Maids

If you are wondering about our Taylor Maids — these are the facts: — They are selected seedlings, all from our famous Prima Donna strain — Since we cannot name them all, each year we take out a few of the most outstanding to name and register — then we market the rest for landscape as Taylor Maids. These are an excellent buy for estate planting, public parks, roadside beautification. They can be bought only in quantity — preferably at the garden.

In lots of 12 @ \$5.00

In lots of 50 @ \$15.00

In lots of 25 @ 9.50

In lots of 100 @ 25.00

F.O.B. Ocala — packing free —

For selected colors add 20% to price quoted.



HOW TO KNOW THEM

There have been many suggested yardsticks by which to rate daylilies. The one below is not official, but we have found it effective and easy to use. A daylily scoring 90% or better would be considered excellent; 80% to 90% good; 70% to 80% fair; those falling below 70%, subjects for discard.

I. VIGOR — 15%, VIZ.:

- (a) Hardiness — Does it winter well? 5%
- (b) Stamina — Does it thrive and grow stronger as it becomes established? 5%
- (c) Increase — Does it multiply under good growing conditions? (Proliferations should not be overlooked as a form of increase) 3%
- (d) Invasiveness — Is it easily contained, or does it invade adjacent territory by underground stolons? 2%

II. GARDEN EFFECT — 30%, VIZ.:

- (a) Has it foliage value throughout gardening year? 5%
- (b) Is scape adequate for flower weight, harmonious with flower size and well placed above foliage for effective display? 5%
- (c) Is scape well branched? 5%
- (d) Are there many buds, insuring long season of bloom? 5%
- (e) Is it a recurrent bloomer? (Many periods of recurrent bloom may make up for fewer buds on the scape — so adjust total score between c, d, e 5%
- (f) Does it catch and hold the eye? 5%

III. BLOSSOM — 35%, VIZ.:

- (a) Color — Consider purity; take off for dull, muddy tones 10%
- (b) Form — All pleasing forms are good; take off for blowsy, shapeless types 5%
- (c) Size — All sizes recognized; must harmonize with scape 5%
- (d) Texture — May be smooth or crinkled, but should be of uniform structure 5%
- (e) Substance — Heavy, smooth and well-wearing; avoid tissue-paper types 5%
- (f) If rare or unusual in color, pattern, season or habit of growth 5%
- (x) Fragrance — A plus quality — Do not penalize unless unpleasant 5%

IV. BEHAVIOR — 20%, VIZ.:

- (a) Does the flower open well 5%
- (b) Is it sunfast, or, if fading, does the color remain even and attractive? 5%
- (c) Is substance good after rain, or at sundown? 5%
- (d) Do faded blossoms quickly dry up and disappear? 5%
- (x) Has it the habit of extended bloom — staying open throughout the evening? A plus quality 5%

You will notice fragrance and extended bloom are considered plus qualities — a daylily otherwise good is not penalized for their lack, but when present they can compensate for a lack elsewhere.



HOW TO CHOOSE THEM

CHOOSE them by sight if possible — which means visiting gardens and nurseries during the blooming season.

CHOOSE them by hearsay if necessary — catalogs of reputable dealers can be depended upon as a rule. Hybridizers, in particular, are eager to present their varieties accurately.

CHOOSE them according to the use to be made of them. If their landscape value is the predominating interest select varieties old enough to be available at a reasonable price, since quantity is needed. Choose clear carrying colors and those that bloom for long periods of time. If, on the other hand, the interest is in hybridizing, seek varieties with those qualities most necessary in perfecting a strain, or the newest or most unusual; for the flower arranger, those that stay open until late; for the collector, the newest and most talked about — varieties that no one else has.

CHOOSE for location. For a sunny garden, only sunfast types. If your area is small select with great restraint.

CHOOSE for harmony. If your garden has strong competing plants, select colors that harmonize (yellows are the safest), or very spectacular ones that bloom at a different time.

CHOOSE according to bloom season. Have your daylilies when you are at home to enjoy them, or when not distracted by conflicting interests. Let them complement or follow your favorite flower.

CHOOSE for performance in your own garden. Daylilies do not behave the same in all parts of the country, in fact they vary from garden to garden in the same town.



HOW TO USE THEM

USE daylilies in quantity — only by planting many of the same variety do you get an effect.

USE daylilies with companion plants that furnish contrast — snap-dragons, lupin, gladiolus, any “spiky” blossom.

USE daylilies in every location —

(1) In drifts in the perennial border as the stabilizing element, (2) In bays of the shrubbery to tie it down and furnish color, (3) In foundation plantings for accent, (4) On slopes to prevent erosion, (5) On the margins of pools and streams in a naturalistic manner, (6) Near the patio or open terrace to be enjoyed at the end of the day (evening bloomers, these), (7) In full sun (only sunfast ones here), (8) In high shade. (This is where you put the ones you like, that fade a little.)

USE daylilies on the table when you have dinner guests. Select for this purpose those which stay open in the evening.

USE daylilies for gifts on special occasions. The man “who has everything” may never have heard of a daylily. Through your gift you may introduce him to an exciting hobby.



HOW TO GROW THEM

1. Dig bed deeply as for other perennials — 6" normally is enough. Any type of soil will do, the pH is unimportant. They thrive in both alkaline and acid soil, but if very sandy, add humus to hold moisture.
2. An authority advises "for every 100 square feet (a bed 3'x33', approximately) use two pounds of 18% super phosphate and six inches of peat moss. Dig in and mix thoroughly. Twice yearly add three pounds of peat moss. We have had success, and are now using, these materials to replace much-used soil: chicken manure (aged by composting), Hybro-Tite, and Kell-Phos. They make an excellent mixture and are not leached out by summer rains.
3. Plant two feet apart — three is better unless you plan frequent moves.
4. Spread out roots, first pruning them to encourage immediate growth. The daylily is lazy and will live off food stored in its roots if not required to get busy. If plants have dried out, soak for one-half hour before planting.
5. Plant them shallow — this is most important. Deep planting is often the reason for no bloom and poor increase.
6. Firm in soil well, trampling with feet if necessary.
7. Water thoroughly and regularly — particularly during blooming season.
8. Young plants may be mulched, but established clumps furnish their own.
9. Divide and replant only when the size of bloom or sparseness of flowering indicates the roots are crowded and lack food. We have found August and early fall to be the best time for dividing and replanting in our section.
10. Remember, your daylilies must become established clumps before they give maximum performance, so do not judge them too soon.

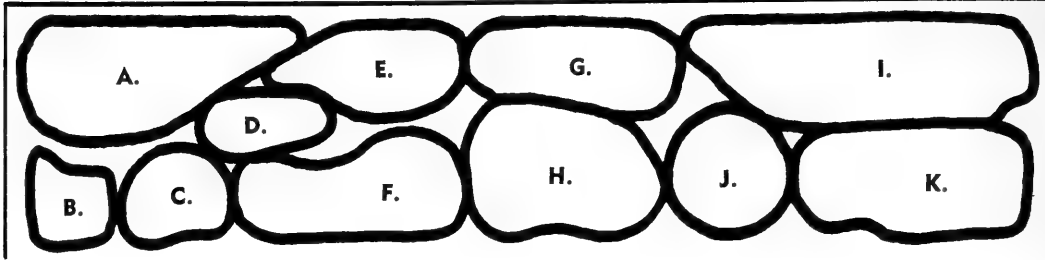


HOW TO SHOW THEM

Although daylilies are not by nature indoor show flowers, still each year specialty shows, featuring them, are being held in many parts of the country. They create interest and call attention to new varieties as well as point out the superior ones among the old. Here are a few suggestions that might help to win a blue ribbon.

1. **Read your schedule carefully and be sure you understand it** — then plan ahead what classes you can enter, in which ones you are eligible. Use Restraint!
2. In selecting entries remember the **way it is grown** is being judged, not the variety. A well grown Hyperion will win over poor specimens of the newest varieties, so use care in choosing what you enter. Leave blossoms with thrip damage, smeared pollen, broken petals, crooked scapes, at home.
3. Find out, if you can, about the lighting of the showroom — neon lights are murder to some colors. When they are used, play safe and stick to yellow and orange tones.
4. If possible let the blossoms open before cutting scape. Take care in transporting — paper wedged between the scapes to prevent flowers touching will help. Arrive early at the show while the personnel is fresh and unhurried.
5. Make up your mind to be pleased with the judges' decision, even when you don't agree. Remember they are human and trying to do their best.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANTING



FOR A COLORFUL BORDER

#1 – Hemerocallis alone

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. 3 Harriet Mann (red) | F. 3 Salmon Sheen (salmon) |
| B. 1 Golden Dewdrop (deep yellow) | G. 2 Spring Dawn (lavender pink) |
| C. 2 Ambrose (red) | H. 3 Royal Envoy (purple red) |
| D. 1 Citation (red) | I. 3 Meadowsweet (lavender) |
| E. 2 Sunny Weather (bright yellow) | J. 1 Sun Queen (deep yellow) |
| K. 3 Rising Star (lavender pink) | |

#2 – IN COMBINATION

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Crinum – white “St. John’s Lily” | F. 3 Hem. Decorum (cream yellow) |
| B. Hem. Pocahontas (deep red) | G. 3 Hem. Flirtation Pink (salmon) |
| C. 2 Stokesia laevia (blue) | H. 5 Stokesia laevia (blue) |
| D. 2 Physostegia virginiana (lavender) | I. Crinum – white – “St. John’s Lily” |
| E. 3 Hem. Flirtation Pink (salmon) | J. 1 Hem. Selena Bass (eyed lavender) |
| K. 5 Physostegia virginiana (lavender) | |

#1.

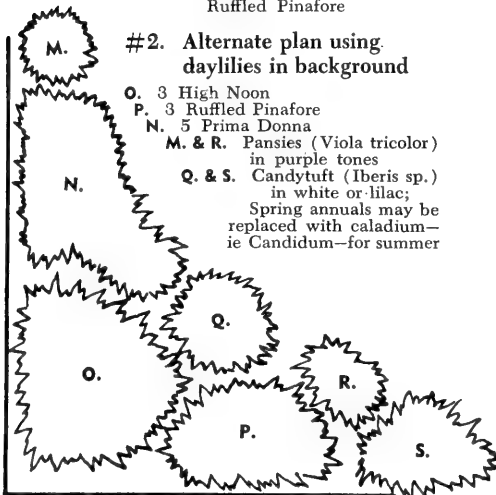
FOR A CORNER

(featuring Stout Medal winners)

- O.** 1 Camellia japonica white—Alba Plena or
1 Spanish Bayonet (Yucca aloifolia)
- P. & N.** 1 Azalea, white, Mrs. G. G. Gerbing or
1 Bridal Wreath (Spirea vanhouttei)
- M.** 1 Hemerocallis – High Noon
Q. 3 Hemerocallis – Prima Donna
R. 2 Hemerocallis – Potentate
S. 3 Hemerocallis – Ruffled Pinafore

#2. Alternate plan using daylilies in background

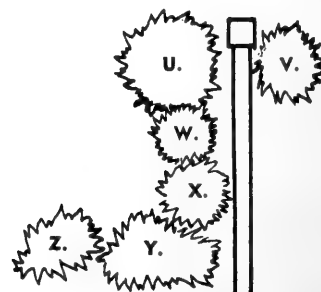
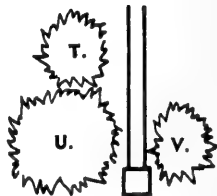
- O.** 3 High Noon
P. 3 Ruffled Pinafore
N. 5 Prima Donna
M. & R. Pansies (Viola tricolor) in purple tones
Q. & S. Candytuft (Iberis sp.) in white or lilac;
Spring annuals may be replaced with caladium—ie Candidum—for summer



FOR GARDEN ENTRANCE

- V.** 1 Podocarpus
U. 3 Hemerocallis – Cluny Brown (brown and yellow)
T. 1 Juniper (Juniperus confertus)
W. & X. 3 Hemerocallis – Golden Dewdrop or Norma Borland
Y. 3 Hemerocallis – Brigadoon (golden brown)
Z. Same as T

Alternate – substitute annuals, yellow Calendulas, blue Lupin, or White Candytuft for T, W, Y and Z.



What are Awards and Honors?

(as the American Hemerocallis Society sees them)

1. Junior Citation — This merely means a daylily has attracted attention and is worth watching. Seven votes are required to bestow it and it is given only to **daylilies that have not been introduced**. A variety does not have to receive it to be eligible for future awards.
2. Honorable Mention — First rung on the ladder. Any daylily is eligible that has been registered with AHS and formally introduced. There is no time limit — it may be its first year out or its twenty-first! Ten votes are required, from judges representing three different regions.
3. Award of Merit — Three years after a daylily has received an Honorable Mention it becomes eligible to be voted on for an Award of Merit. Only ten Awards of Merit are given each year so the daylily must be one of the top ten to receive it. It can remain on the eligible list for three years before it becomes permanently ineligible.
4. Stout Medal — Top of the ladder. Highest honor available to a variety at present. To be eligible, it must have received an Award of Merit three years before. Only one Stout Medal is awarded each year. The winner must get at least a third of the total votes cast. Again a variety has three chances — but in most instances, it wins the first year or not at all.

WHERE DO WE STAND?

Out of the hundred and twenty-two introductions — eight from other hybridizers — we have had forty-one varieties on the Honors list at least once. We cannot name them all here for want of space — but we list below those that have received Honorable Mention in the hope it will make the task of the judges less burdensome and prevent a waste of votes.

Adelaide Nieland — 1955	*Nantahala — 1954
Bright Taylor (Bass) — 1955	Ocala — 1958
*Brocade — 1953	*Pink Bowknot — 1952
Brulée — 1953	*Prima Donna — 1950
Citation — 1954	*Quincy — 1955
Colonel Fry — 1959	Rendezvous — 1957
Crinoline — 1955	*Salmon Sheen — 1953
Gallantry — 1956	Selena Bass — 1958
Golden Dewdrop — 1956	Shoshone — 1957
Golden Moth (Armistead) — 1954	Spice — 1952
Juana Maria (Bass-Kennon) — 1956	Sugar Cane — 1954
Jade Crest (Armistead) — 1957	Sunset Sky — 1954
Katharine Taylor — 1955	Theme Song — 1957
Lochinvar — 1952	Vision — 1956
	Whitfield Palmer — 1956

Only those that received Honorable Mention in 1955 - 1956 - 1957 are eligible to be voted on for an Award of Merit this year. * indicates the variety has previously been voted one.



JOIN THE AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY, INC.

Annual Dues \$3.50 — Send to:

Mrs. Olive Hindman, Secretary
404 Weigle Avenue
Sebring, Florida

Convention Dates:

Ocala, Florida	— 1960
Chicago, Illinois	— 1961
Boston, Massachusetts	— 1962

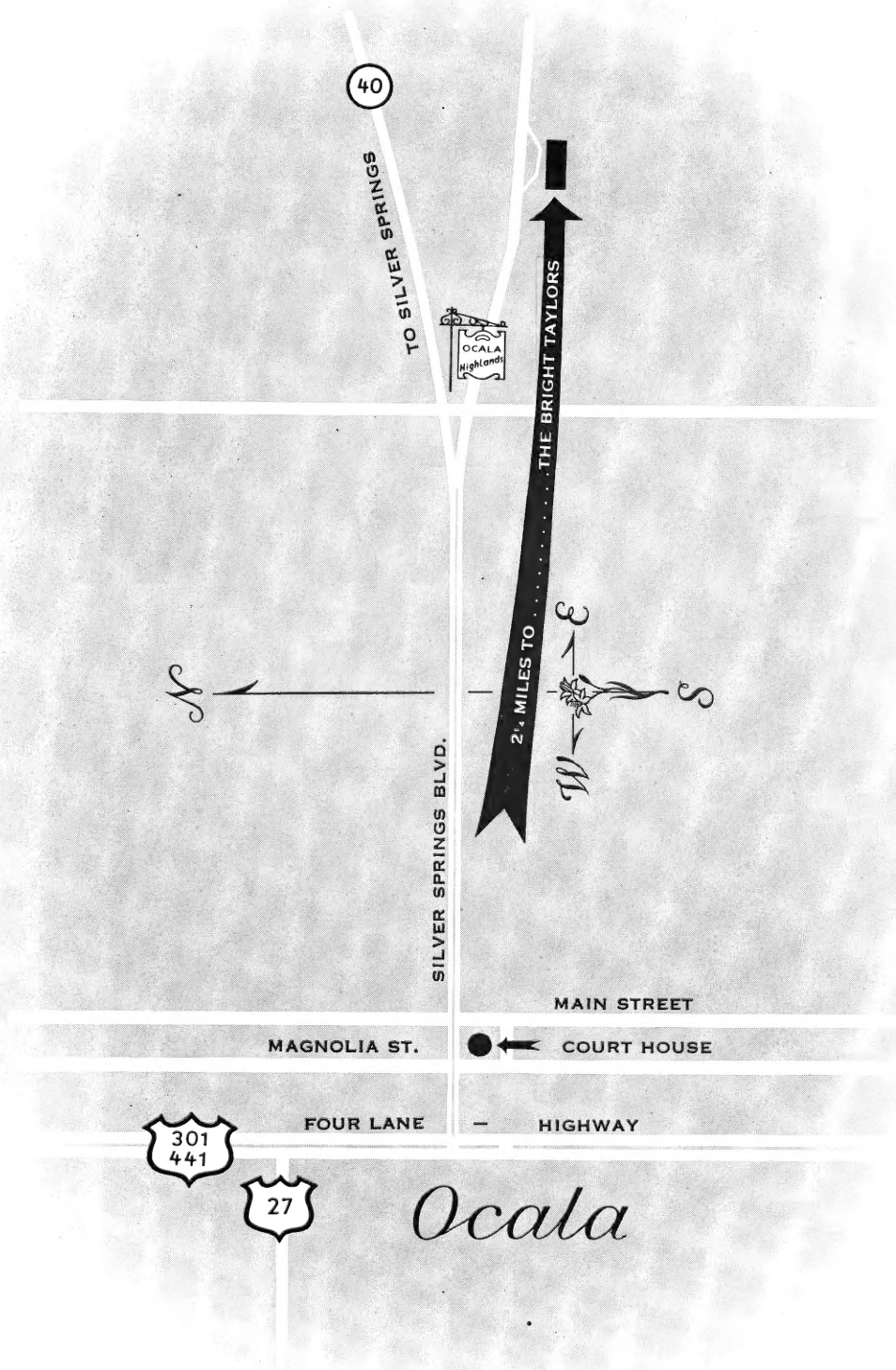
VISITORS

We are always glad to see you. Our garden is open from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., Monday through Friday. Other days and other times by appointment. Telephone MA 2-3664.

IF you have liked our catalog, please use it.

Only the cooperation of our customers has made it possible.

If you have no use for it, kindly oblige us by handing it on to a gardening friend. Thank you.

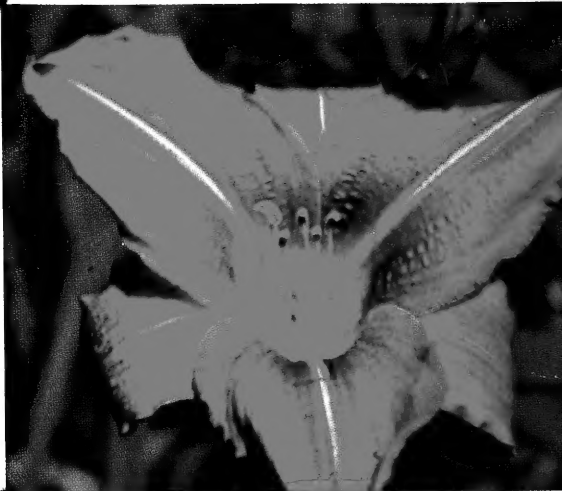


To reach our garden and nursery from Ocala: Take Silver Springs Boulevard (Road 40) east to city limit where the four lane width ends. Leave Road 40 (which bears to the left to Silver Springs) and take the road which bears slightly to the right for three tenths of a mile to our place — the first house on the right.

Fond Illusion



Colonel Fry



April Echo